



The Plunder of a nation's birthright

The fishing license scandal: a drama in five acts.

GREENPEACE

For more information contact:

rmonsemb@greenpeace.org, adiame@greenpeace.org, iafrica@greenpeace.org

Acknowledgements: Jerome Frignet, Raoul Monsembula, Ahmed Diame, Bakary Coulibaly, Prudence Wanko, Farah Obaidullah, Saskia Richartz, Iris Menn, Fiona Musana, Olivia Langhoff and the crew of the *Arctic Sunrise* (March 2010 – April 2012)

Published in October, 2012

Greenpeace Africa
10A and 10B Clamart House,
Clamart Road, Richmond
Johannesburg, South Africa

Postal Address:

Greenpeace Africa
PostNet Suite 125
Private Bag X09, Melville
Johannesburg, 2109
South Africa

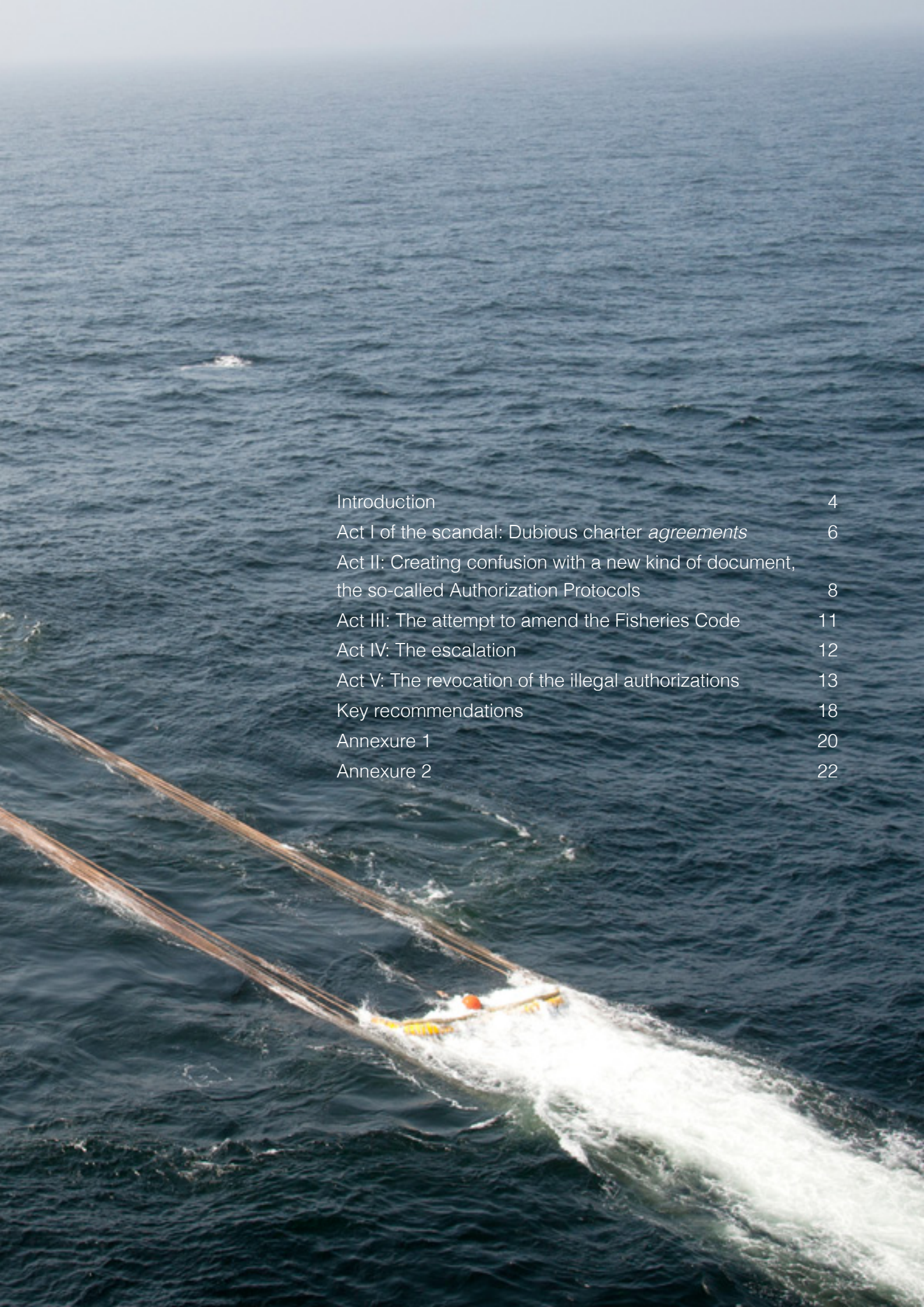
Tel: +27 (0)11 482 4696
Fax: +27 (0)11 482 8157

Website: www.greenpeaceafrica.org

Designed by: Kai Toma Creatives

Glossary

| | |
|------------------|--|
| DPSP | Directorate of Protection and Surveillance of Fisheries |
| EEZ | Exclusive Economic Zone |
| EU | European Union |
| FAO-CECAF | Central East Commission of Atlantic Fisheries |
| GAIPES | Groupement des Armateurs et Industriels de la Pêche au Sénégal |
| GRT | Gross Registered Tonnes |
| IUU | Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated fishing |
| MEM | Ministry of Maritime Economy |
| OG | Official Gazette |
| SO.SE.IH | Société Sénégalaise IH de Pêche |
| SYNAP | Syndicat National des Agents de la Pêche |
| USD | United States Dollar |
| VMS | Vessel Monitoring System |
| WA | West Africa |



| | |
|---|----|
| Introduction | 4 |
| Act I of the scandal: Dubious charter <i>agreements</i> | 6 |
| Act II: Creating confusion with a new kind of document, the so-called Authorization Protocols | 8 |
| Act III: The attempt to amend the Fisheries Code | 11 |
| Act IV: The escalation | 12 |
| Act V: The revocation of the illegal authorizations | 13 |
| Key recommendations | 18 |
| Annexure 1 | 20 |
| Annexure 2 | 22 |

Introduction

For two years, Senegalese fishermen have had to stand back and watch, impotently, as foreign fishing fleets plunder their birthright – with the connivance of top government officials.

Greenpeace knows this, because we've been right there, since 2010, conducting our own investigation into the legalized looting of the *Sardinella* fish stock.

Our report reveals the truth of the sanctioned maritime kleptocracy; naming and shaming those that are involved and should know better, while explaining in detail the effects this is having on Senegal's artisanal fisher folk who know no other livelihood.

Because of corruption and greed, Senegalese children will grow up never having known a foodstuff and basic source of protein that their parents, and grandparents, had access to for years. Jobs, which were once a birthright for many Senegalese, have been lost as the local fishing industry has collapsed as the fish are caught offshore and taken abroad by giant factory ships.

As Africa struggles with the perennial issues of good governance and transparency, Greenpeace's report on the fishing scandal in the West Africa fishing grounds exposes the true scope of the scandal – and just how it is eroding the cornerstones of transparency and social justice not just in Senegal's fishery resources management, but in government generally.

This report concludes with key recommendations geared towards stopping overfishing and putting an end to the plunder of fishery resources in West African waters.

I. The fisheries sector - an overview

Highly productive but overexploited waters

The exclusive economic zone (EEZ) of Senegal is made up of 159,000 km² of water along a 718 km coastline. These waters are highly productive, due in no small part to 'upwelling'¹, a seasonal phenomenon from December to May, when the minerals and nutrients of the cold deep are drawn to the surface to the delight of the huge pelagic schools of fish: *Sardinella* and Mackerel, which live just below the surface. With the fish come the giant trawler fleets, mainly from Russia and Europe, over 100 meters long with catching and refrigeration capacities of up to 250 tonnes per day, and fish meals processing facilities.

Small pelagic fish stocks are regularly monitored by a sub-regional task force of the FAO-CECAF (Central East Commission of Atlantic Fisheries). For years now, widespread overfishing has been reported and consensus has been reached on the necessity to reduce the fishing of the main target species.

Small pelagic fish: a key food and economic resource for Senegal

The most frequently fished small pelagic fish are, in order of importance:

- *Sardinella* (*Sardinella aurita* & *S. maderensis*) representing 80 to 90% of small pelagic fish total catches;
- Bonga shad (*Ethmalosa fimbriata*);
- Chub mackerel (*Scomber japonicus*);
- Horse mackerel (*Decapterus rhonchus* & *Trachurus trecae*);
- Anchovy (*Anchoa guineensis*)



© Greenpeace / Pierre Claizes.
Fish market of Soubédioune in Dakar, March 2012

¹ Wind-driven motion of moving cooler and nutrient-rich deep waters towards the surface

Senegal is a large fish-consuming country, consuming nearly 28 kg per capita per year – more than the European Union, and twice the sub-region average.²

Fishing for small pelagic resources is by far the predominant activity of the Senegalese small-scale fisheries sector, as it contributes up to 70% of the total tonnage of pirogues' landed catches (close to 350,000 tonnes in 2010).³ Thus, *Sardinella* (*Yaboye* in Wolof) is the most commonly traded species and the most accessible fish for low-income households. It also constitutes the main input for traditional processing activities (drying or smoking) and plays a key role in the diet of Senegal's population. Furthermore, the small-scale fisheries sector provides nearly 60,000 direct jobs and contributes directly or indirectly to income for about 600,000 people – one out of six working Senegalese people.

II. The fishing license scandal: a drama in five acts

The legal context

Given the economic and social significance of small-scale fisheries, the Senegalese Law provides some level of protection for the sector, particularly from competition by industrial-scale vessels.

Article 47 of the Implementing Order of the Fisheries Code restricts coastal pelagic trawlers from fishing in the entire “central zone” of the EEZ, which includes the Cape Verde

peninsula (Dakar and immediate surroundings) and the Petite Côte (principal traditional small-scale fishing areas), as well as the spawning beds of the Sine-Saloum (estuary mangrove area).

Pelagic trawlers are also forbidden to fish within 20 miles off the coast of the “northern zone” stretching from Dakar to the Mauritanian border, and within 35 miles off the coast of the “southern zone” extending from the Gambian border to the Bissau-Guinean border.

The laws also control how fishing Licences are allocated, including those for foreign, flagged vessels. In fact, there are only two ways for foreign fishing vessels to obtain a license legally:⁴

- Under the terms of a fishing agreement between Senegal and the country of registry or a representing organisation, e.g. the European Union; or
- Under a charter arrangement with a Senegalese national.

Pelagic freezer trawlers, however, may never be granted a license under a charter agreement, because of detailed rules set out in a second Senegalese law.⁵ Consequently, the only way a large pelagic freezer trawler from the EU or elsewhere can legally obtain a license to fish in Senegalese waters is under an agreement between the Senegalese state and the flag country, or in the case of an EU flag state, the EU itself.

In short, Senegalese laws prohibit the granting of fishing license to foreign, flagged pelagic trawlers, unless there is a bilateral fishing agreement in place.



² FAO, Fisheries and Aquaculture Country Profiles 2007.

³ Ministère de l'Economie Maritime, *Résultats généraux des pêches maritimes*, 2010.

⁴ Article 16 of the Senegalese “Code de la pêche maritime”

⁵ Article 24 of Decree No. 98-498, which sets out detailed rules on the implementation of the “Code de la pêche maritime”

Act I of the scandal: Dubious charter *agreements*

In March 2010, the Greenpeace ship *Arctic Sunrise* came across four foreign super trawlers fishing within Senegal's EEZ; the *Oleg Naydenov*, the *Kapitan Bogomolov*, the *Mikhail Verbitskiy*, all of them were from Russia's Murmansk Trawl Fleet,⁶ and another super trawler that, at the time, could not be identified.

The *Oleg Naydenov* was seen by the crew of the *Arctic Sunrise*, hastily pulling up its nets off the Casamance river-mouth on 17 March, a plastic sheet be hung off the stern, obscuring its name and port of registry – in clear contravention of Senegalese maritime law. The *Kapitan Bogomolov* and the *Mikhail Verbitskiy* were observed shortly after that, operating in the Senegalese EEZ.

Following that, the Ministry of Maritime Economy (MEM), which is responsible for the fisheries sector, declared not being aware of the reported situation and assumed that the observed trawlers were probably practicing illegal fishing.⁷

In reality, Khouraïchi Thiam, the responsible Minister, had signed a series of orders on March 4, 2010 establishing “the conditions for fishing in the national territory's waters”⁸ for at least four “coastal pelagic trawlers”: the *Mikhail Verbitskiy* and the *Volopas* “chartered by the Société Sénégalaise IH de pêche (SO.SE.IH)” on the one hand, and the *Coral* and the *Talisman* “chartered by the Société atlantique de pêche c/o Copelit Afrique”.⁹

Not only were the orders signed in contravention of the Senegalese fishing law, but also there is no record of these orders in the Official Gazette. Furthermore, the Advisory Commission on fishing License was not consulted prior to any authorization granting, as is required by the Fisheries Code.¹⁰

For the first time in more than ten years, foreign, flagged industrial pelagic trawlers were operating in the Senegalese EEZ with authorizations signed by the Minister. Such authorizations, in the form of charter License, were illegal since they had not been recorded in the OG and violated several articles of the Fisheries Code and its Implementing Order.

This failure to comply with the regulations, worsened by the lack of transparency in both the ministerial decisions and super-trawlers' operations resulted in a wave of protests by the small-scale Senegalese fisheries sector.

The Minister, disowned... temporarily

In late 2010, Prime Minister Souleymane Ndéné Ndiaye was informed of the Fisheries Minister's decision to grant new fishing authorizations to foreign trawlers.¹¹

The relevant authorization applications were submitted in the form of charter contracts for a total of eleven trawlers, including the five vessels mentioned above. The Advisory Commission unanimously rejected the applications on the basis that “they did not meet the conditions provided for the chartering of foreign, flagged vessels by articles 23 and 24 of the Implementing Order”.¹²

The Prime Minister further sent a letter, dated December 29, 2010 to the minister concerned, in which he asked him to “suspend without delay, the granting of fishing authorizations”¹³ to four other Belizean flagged ships,¹⁴ that the Minister had failed to submit reviews to the Advisory Commission.

Minister Thiam appeared to accept this decision and the commission's recommendation, saying:

*“The Prime Minister heads the Government so when he requests something, I have to abide. But regardless of this request, I would have followed the recommendation of the Advisory Commission as I do not want to overrule my services”.*¹⁵

The scandal could have ended there, but the minister secretly ignored both the prime minister's decision and the commission by turning to the head of state, President Abdoulaye Wade, who overruled the decision of his prime minister and “expressed his approval for the issuance of pelagic resources fishing authorisations”.¹⁶

⁶ How Africa is feeding Europe. Expedition report, West Africa Ship tour. Greenpeace, March 2010. Available at: <http://www.greenpeace.org/africa/en/Press-Centre-Hub/Publications/How-Africa-is-feeding-Europe/>.

⁷ <http://transparentsea.co/2011/05/26/case-study-senegalese-protests-at-illegal-fishing-LicenseLicense-given-to-russian-trawlers/>

⁸ The *Orders* provided notably for a four-month (renewable) fishing period with a maximum quota of 1,500 tons per month, plus a by-catch quota up to 10%. However, no financial compensation or any other chargeable fee had been considered by those *Orders*.

⁹ The *Naydenov* and the *Kapitan Bogomolov* (and maybe other trawlers) have likely benefited from a similar Order.

¹⁰ Maritime Fisheries Code, Law No 98-32 of April 14, 1998, article 22.

¹¹ Letter of the Prime Minister addressed to the Minister of Maritime Economy, No 1189/PM/CAB/CS/YD, December 6, 2010.

¹² Minutes of meeting No 2010/6 of the Advisory Commission on fishing LicenseLicense award, December 20, 2010.

¹³ Letter of the Prime Minister addressed to the Minister of Maritime Economy, No 1278/PM/CAB/CS.YD, December 29, 2010.

¹⁴ The *Beta*, the *Krisitina*, the *Heinaste* and the *Geyzir*

¹⁵ *Le Populaire*, article dated 13 January 2011.

¹⁶ Letter of the President addressed to the Minister of Maritime Economy, No 000274, March 1, 2011 (a copy is held by Greenpeace).



ОЛЕГ НАЙДЕНОВ
МУРМАНСК

GREENPEACE

MERCURY
OPTI-MAX

Act II: Creating confusion with a new kind of document, the so-called Authorization Protocols

In the following days, no less than 11 *Authorization Protocols* had been signed by the Minister for four “consignees” namely; Fouad Nouasser, Hassan Sendrissi El Idrissi, Mbaye Malick Ba and Ahmed Mouknass,¹⁷ who acted as agents for the owners of 21 ships (Appendix 1).¹⁸

No Senegalese legal framework seemed to govern these strange bilateral contracts; being neither fishing licenses nor charter permits. Despite the lack of transparency around such procedures (the Advisory Commission ceased to hold authorization review meetings), copies of those “unidentified legal instruments” did not take long to circulate around the fisheries sector. A wide range of stakeholders, from small-scale fishing associations to former Maritime Fisheries Director of the MEM (Ministre de l'Economie Maritime) to the “Groupement des Armateurs et Industriels de la pêche au Sénégal” (GAIPES) publicly denounced those illegal

Protocols as well as the trawlers’ ocean destruction. Local fishermen staged mass demonstrations.¹⁹

In turn, the European Commission began to worry about the situation. The fact that some ships were sailing under the flag of an EU Member State (Lithuania) prompted the EU to launch an investigation. The European Union is by far the most important export market for the Senegalese fisheries sector (nearly 70% in value); therefore, the threat of suspension of import licences could constitute, in theory, a key means of pressure on the Senegalese administration.²⁰

In any case, the minister eventually retried to “legalize” the presence of foreign pelagic trawlers in the Senegalese EEZ. As it was definitely impossible to legalize the relevant fishing authorizations, he later attempted to amend the Fisheries Code.



© Greenpeace / Pierre Gleizes, King Fisher, Kingston, Jamaica, pelagic fishing trawler boat, 30 miles off the coast of Senegal. Ship's name hidden, March 2012

¹⁷ Fouad Nouasser is mentioned in the *Protocol* as the agent of “Overseas Express SA, Avenida Frederico Boyd, BP 8807, Panama”; Hassan Sentissi El Idrissi, residing in Casablanca, Morocco, represents the “Société Atlantique de Pêche au Sénégal, Centre de Transformation de Mbaling, Mbour BP 800”; Mbaye Malick Ba, “Managing Director of Atlantique Shipping, 2 rue Vincent Faïdherbe, BP 306, Dakar” represents the “INOK NV, Berbindingsok-Oostakai, BP 2000, Anvers, Belgium”; Ahmed Mouknass, residing in Nouakchott, Mauritania, represents the “Société Frigo de l’Union, Km 11 BCCD Thiaroye sur Mer, Dakar”.

¹⁸ In addition to the 16 trawlers mentioned in Appendix 1 for 2012, the Heinaste, Helen Mary, Kristina, Talisman and Sei Whale also obtained fishing authorisations in March 2011.

¹⁹ Le Point du jour, Walfadjiri, Sud Quotidien, articles dated 31 March 2011

<http://www.aprapam.org/2011/08/12/opinion-polemique-portant-sur-la-peche-de-chalutiers-pelagiques-etranagers-dans-les-eaux-senegalaises/>

<http://www.aprapam.org/2011/07/18/au-senegal-la-colere-gronde-contre-le-pillage-du-poisson-par-les-bateaux-etranagers/>

²⁰ <http://www.aprapam.org/2011/07/18/octroi-des-Licence-de-peche-le-conipas-craint-de-”perdre”-le-marche-europeen/>

Box 1 – The Russian link

In March 2010, the Fisheries Minister had justified the presence of Russian trawlers fishing within the Senegalese EEZ by claiming that a *Fishing Agreement* was soon to be signed with Russia.²¹

In February 2011, an official delegation led by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Madické Niang, visited the Russian Federation to negotiate framework cooperation agreements.

As a result, a “joint announcement” was made about the signing of “an agreement establishing the principles of scientific, technical and economic cooperation between the two countries, and facilitating the immediate implementation of the provisions related to the training of Senegalese in Russia, satellite surveillance, and the shipping of a Russian vessel to undertake research operations in collaboration with Senegalese researchers”.²²

This elusive *Framework Agreement* is actually an empty shell, vague in terms of scope and it does not mention possible access to the fishery resources granted to Russian vessels. To this end, an implementation *Protocol* would have been necessary anyway.

The only practical result of the *Agreement* was the establishment of a “Joint Senegalese/Russian Federation Fishery Commission”, which met for the first and last time on the 28th and 29th of March 2011 in Dakar. During that meeting, the question of access to the Senegalese EEZ in 2012 was addressed at the request of the Russian delegation, which included a strong representation of pelagic trawler owners.²³ However the Senegalese²⁴ refused the deal, on the basis that “the current social context was not favourable to the granting of fishing opportunities in the short term”.²⁵

As a result, the negotiations relating to a possible implementing *Protocol* appeared to have stalled. Thus the signed Agreement did not include any provision authorizing Russian pelagic trawlers to operate in Senegalese territorial waters.

The Russian Federal Fisheries Agency and the Managing Director of Murmanskij Trawl Fleet, however, eventually invoked the *Agreement* in an attempt to legitimize their vessels’ presence in Senegalese waters in 2012.²⁶



© Greenpeace / Pierre Gleizes. Activists from Greenpeace ship's Arctic Sunrise painting the pirate Russian pelagic fishing Oleg Naidenov, March 2012

²¹ http://www.xibar.net/PRESENCE-SUSPECTE-DE-NAVIRES-DANS-LES-EAUX-SENEGALAISES-L-Etat-a-octroye-des-acrements-de-peche-aux-Russes_a22689.html

²² http://www.xibar.net/Signature-d-un-accord-de-peche-senegal-russe-Pour-une-meilleure-securisation-des-eaux-senegalaises_a30874.html

²³ The Russian delegation was led by Vasily Sokolov, Deputy Head of the Federal Fishery Agency; five shipping companies were represented by their Managing Directors (or Deputy MDs): Murmanskij Trawl Fleet (Nikolay Androsov), Transco, Westrybflot, Alians Marin and Ostrovnoi. Murmanskij Trawl Fleet, Transco and Westrybflot had trawlers illegally operating in the Senegalese EEZ in 2012, and some in 2010 and 2011.

²⁴ Led by the Director of Maritime Fisheries of the MEM, Ousmane Ndiaye

²⁵ Minutes of the first meeting of the Joint Senegalese/Russian Federation Committee, March 30, 2011

²⁶ Reactive posted on the Federal Fisheries Agency website on 7th of March and interview of the MD of Murmanskij Trawl Fleet by a Russian journalist, May 2012.

<http://fish.gov.ru/presscentre/news/Pages/%D0%BD%D0%BE%D0%B2%D0%BE%D1%81%D1%82%D1%8C009883.aspx>

The rationale developed by the Agency Deputy Head, Vasily Sokolov, proves outrageously cynical, as he is very well aware of the fact that the Agreement with Senegal doesn't grant any fishing access to Russian trawlers (cf note 21 above).





Act III: The attempt to amend the Fisheries Code

During the course of 2011, as public outrage mounted, the minister tried to forcibly amend relevant elements of the Fisheries Code (notably Article 16, which controls how fishing licences are allocated), in a way that would have legitimised his signing of the pelagic authorizations.

The Fisheries Code has been undergoing a reform process since 1998. In April 2011, the Maritime Code Revision Committee finalized a Draft Revised Code, albeit without amending article 16.

Regardless of this, the Minister later submitted his own amendment to the Committee, which rejected it on the basis that it was “ill-timed” to introduce any provision allowing foreign trawlers to increase pressure on pelagic resources”.²⁷

Despite the rejection, the Ministry maintained its own amendment in the final version of the Maritime Code Bill dated November 2011, as follows:

*“Nevertheless, where the state of any fisheries allows this, the Fisheries Minister can, through order and after having sought advice from researchers and the Advisory Commission on fishing License, award on an exceptional basis, temporary fishing authorizations. The conditions for the practice of such fishing activities shall be set by regulation”.*²⁸

However, these final changes to the Bill could not be adopted without an inter-ministerial consultation, which effectively meant that the 2012 fishing season began under the aegis of the 1998 Code and its original Article 16 – outlawing foreign vessels in the EEZ.

Undeterred, Minister Thiam decided to renew and double the protocols he had signed for the 2011 season subsequently allowing foreign trawlers access to the Senegalese EEZ.

²⁷ Maritime Fisheries Code Revision Committee (the minutes of the meeting held on October 20, 2011 have been made available to Greenpeace).

²⁸ Maritime Fisheries Code Bill, article 27, November 2011 (a copy is held by Greenpeace).

Act IV: The escalation

By December 2011, the number of pelagic super-trawlers holding fishing authorizations had risen from 21 to 44.

Additionally, the lack of transparency relating to such transactions was greater than ever before. Even within the ministry, very few people had access to the list of “authorized” ships, and still fewer had access to a copy of a “Protocol authorizing foreign trawlers to fish migratory pelagic resources found off the Senegalese coast”. The terms and conditions of the *Protocols* remained identical to that of 2011, except that:

- The financial compensation was maintained at 35USD per tonne, but the document specified the introduction of an apportionment formula: “75% would be paid to the Treasury; 25% would be transferred to the account opened in the name of the Ministry of Maritime Economy [...] for the funding of relevant activities taken on by the Department in terms of fishery, protection, surveillance and officers and stakeholders’ capacity building”;
- The “overall indicative tonnage” was suppressed: there was no longer any quantification, even indicative, of the total allowed annual catches;
- The validity of the protocol increased from two months renewable to one full year.

Towards the end of 2011, Minister Thiam had thus opened the flood gates to the “legal” plunder of Senegalese pelagic resources by Russian, Lithuanian and other foreign factory ships.

Yet, the annual meeting of the FAO-CECAF sub-regional task force on “small pelagic”, held in Casablanca in May 2011, had once again sounded the alarm:

*“The stock of Sardinella aurita (and probably that of S. maderensis) is currently overfished. Such overexploitation constitutes a serious risk to fisheries sustainability and threatens both industrial trawlers and small-scale fishing stakeholders. [...] The Task Force therefore recommends the reduction of the fishing effort in 2011/2012 and supports the recommendations of the 2010 Task Force.”*²⁹

However, despite their efforts,³⁰ the Senegalese fisheries stakeholders still had a hard time making their voice heard. The presidential election, and above all, the controversial candidature of the outgoing President, dominated the media and public agenda, leaving these stakeholders with no channel to raise their issues.³¹



²⁹ Sambe, B., State of small pelagic stocks in the Northern zone of East Central Atlantic, FAO-CECAF, May 2011. These recommendations will be renewed at the 2012 meeting of the working group, held in March 2012 in Rabat.

³⁰ Joint Small-scale Fishermen/Greenpeace Statement on the fisheries sector in Senegal, February 2012,

Le Quotidien, “Les chalutiers russes polluent la pêche”, article of January 31, 2012.

³¹ Many demonstrations took place over several weeks following the decision of the Supreme Court to approve the controversial candidature of Abdoulaye Wade for a third term. (The Senegalese Constitution restricts the presidential term to a maximum of two periods.)

Act V: The revocation of the illegal authorizations

In February 2012, Greenpeace's *Arctic Sunrise* sailed back to the Senegalese waters, catching up with one of its old acquaintances – the *Oleg Naydenov* – right in the middle of fishing operations in a prohibited zone.³² Coverage of this blatant act of illegal fishing resulted in the Department of Fisheries Surveillance boarding the *Oleg Naydenov*.³³ Greenpeace nevertheless denounced the decision to allow the concerned vessel to resume its activities while still on bail.³⁴

For the first time, an act of illegal fishing and the nature of the penalty imposed by the competent authorities was disclosed in detail to the public along with photos and quotations from official documents. In a sense, this event marked the end of an era of opaqueness and impunity (see box 3) in the course of which, some ship owners and their agents have been profiting on the back of Senegalese fishermen and consumers.

In the following days, the unionists of the MEM in turn publicly denounced the plunder from which a great deal of maritime offenders continued to benefit.³⁵

Responding to public opinion, Macky Sall, the candidate who made it through to the second round of the presidential elections against President Wade, met various fisheries stakeholders in Senegal, including Greenpeace.

During the election campaign, he made a public commitment to revoke controversial authorizations and audit the conditions for their granting, once elected.³⁶

On March 25, 2012, Macky Sall was elected President of the Republic of Senegal. During his inaugural speech, he renewed his election campaign pledge on fisheries issues:

"It is urgent to take action in the fisheries sector. I am determined to review the conditions for granting fishing License and vigorously fight against pirate vessels that plunder our fishery resources".³⁷

Finally, on April 30, 2012, the new Fisheries Minister in Macky Sall's administration, Pape Diouf, announced the cancellation of any fishing authorizations granted to foreign pelagic trawlers, with immediate effect.

"The new government, after having collected relevant background information on the protocols allowing foreign vessels to fish migratory pelagic species in the Senegalese territorial waters, made the decision to stop such activities by April 30, 2012, at the latest. [...] The government of Senegal informs all Senegalese people that this decision will help review fishing activities and redefine strategies for improved management of the resource, in the best interests of the Nation".³⁸

Ultimately, 29 of the 44 trawlers that benefited from an *Authorization Protocol* (signed between October and November 2011) and carried out fishing activities in Senegal's EEZ between December 2011 and April 2012 (appendix 1), for a total reported catch of about 125,000 tonnes (plus catches required for the production of 3,500 tonnes of fishmeal),³⁹ had their licenses revoked. This amounts to half of the overall annual catch of pelagic fish by the entire Senegalese fleet⁴⁰ in this essential industry, making an already alarming situation of overexploitation even worse.

However the problem is not yet fully solved. Several trawlers have been observed fishing illegally in the Senegalese EEZ, including the infamous *Oleg Naydenov*, which was caught again by officers from the Surveillance Department of the Fisheries Ministry (DPSP), on May 4, 2012.⁴¹

³² In the "central zone" (coordinates: 13°34N; 17°18W), no industrial pelagic fishing shall be authorized, article 17 of the Implementing Order of the Maritime Fisheries Code.

³³ Boarding Notice addressed by the Director of Fisheries Surveillance (DPSP) to the consignee of the *Oleg Naydenov*, Fouad Nouasser, on March 6, 2012.

³⁴ <http://www.lequotidien.sn/index.php/economie/item/8936-peche-illegale-surpris-dans-une-zone-interdite--un-bateau-russe-sanctionne-par-la-marine>

³⁵ National Union of Fishery Officers (SYNAP), Press Release, March 22, 2012

³⁶ http://www.seneweb.com/news/Politique/journal-de-la-campagne-electorale-2eme-tour-du-vendredi-23-mars-2012-macky_n_62428.html

³⁷ Inaugural address of the President of the Republic of Senegal, April 3, 2012

³⁸ Ministry of Fishery and Maritime Affairs, Press Release, April 30, 2012

³⁹ Account of catches, May 2012, confidential information communicated to Greenpeace.

⁴⁰ Ministry of Maritime Economy, *Résultats généraux des pêches maritimes*, 2010

⁴¹ List of offenders, Boarding Commission meeting of the 4th of May 2012.

Box 2 – Resources for sale – financial scandal

As part of the Protocols signed by Minister Khouraiichi Thiam, the fishing rights were set at the abnormally low level of 35 USD per tonne of small pelagic fish caught.

The Minister tried to justify this price by referring to neighbouring countries: “*Mauritania is paid USD 37 per tonne caught, Morocco USD 26.5 and Senegal 35 USD per ton.*”⁴² However, these figures are entirely fictional.

In reality, the fishing agreement between Morocco and Russia is set at much higher expensive fishing rights, amounting to between USD 87 and 140 per tonne, depending on the product processing (freezing or fish meal).

For Mauritania, the comparison is less straightforward, because the fishing rights are set according to the capacity (Gross Registered Tonnes, GRT) and not to the actual catch. In the case of free License, i.e. outside bilateral fisheries agreement, the annual fee is set at USD 180/GRT.⁴³

Considering an average capacity of 6,650 GRT,⁴⁴ and a seasonal catch of 10,000 tonnes per vessel,⁴⁵ the Mauritanian rate scale would be about USD 120 per tonne caught.⁴⁶

According to minutes from the Joint Commission talks, Russia had offered to pay Senegal “up to USD 100 per net ton [of small pelagic catch]”,⁴⁷ which is more consistent with the amount paid elsewhere in the region.

Moreover, according to confidential information obtained by Greenpeace, at least two major ship-owners who benefitted from *Authorization Protocols* (totalling a dozen of trawlers) would have actually paid much more than the 35 USD per tonne of fish officially accounted by the Senegalese Treasury.⁴⁸ Indeed, according to Russian media the Murmanskii Trawl Fleet reckons having paid a 120 USD per tonne.⁴⁹

If so, who are the beneficiaries of these payments that have not accounted for by the Senegalese Treasury? Have these amounts resulted in retro-commissions being paid to Senegalese policy-makers?

According to statements by the former minister, 52,000 tonnes were officially caught in 2011 under the *Authorization Protocols*, earning a total of CFA 850 million (about USD 1,800,000⁵⁰) for the Treasury.⁵¹

For the 2012 fishing season, “the account of catches” at the beginning of May 2012 (last allowed transshipment) amounted to 125,000 tonnes.

If all the ship owners holding fishing Licenses have also paid USD 120 per tonne, while the Senegalese Treasury only accounted for USD 35, then a balance of approximately USD 15 millions of undeclared “unofficial fishing rights” is unaccounted for.⁵²

In any event, the former Minister, Khouraiichi Thiam, ignored the Senegalese law and signed Protocols selling off fishing rights in the Senegalese EEZ at a price three times lower than the standard used in neighbouring countries and well below the initial offer by Russian shipowners.

⁴² Ministry of Maritime Economy, Press Release, March 23, 2011, <http://www.ecomaritime.gouv.sn/spip.php?article60>

⁴³ Ministry of Fisheries and Maritime Economy, Circular 058 on the financial conditions applicable to the access of pelagic vessels under free license to the Mauritanian EEZ, December 11, 2010

⁴⁴ Namely average tonnage of 29 pelagic trawlers operating in Senegal's EEZ in 2012

⁴⁵ Namely the catch amount requested by Russia in 2011 (see the minutes of the Joint Commission, op. ci.), or an “indicative level” of the average season of four months referred to in Senegalese Protocols.

⁴⁶ Meaning $(6650 \times 180) / 10,000 = \text{USD } 119.7 / \text{ton}$

⁴⁷ Minutes of the first meeting of the Joint Senegal / Russian Federation Committee, March 30, 2011

⁴⁸ Confidential information from an expert source close to the Senegalese fishing sector.

⁴⁹ “Russian fishermen and the Federal Fisheries Agency ignore fishing ban in Senegal” (translation from Russian), <http://marker.ru/news/523504>

⁵⁰ At the average exchange rate of dollar / euro 1.39 over 2011

⁵¹ L'As, Interview with Khouraiichi Thiam, May 10, 2012

⁵² $(52\,000 + 125\,000) \times (120 - 35) = 15\,000\,000 \text{ USD}$. Based on official transshipment data, without taking into account fishmeal volumes and 2010 catch data.

Box 3 – Illegal fishing with complete impunity

Not only did foreign ship owners and their local agents obtain illicit fishing authorizations, but also a great number of these vessels committed repeated offences in the course of their fishing activities. The most commonly recorded offences include:

- Disconnection of the ship's VMS or automatic positioning system, preventing the authorities from monitoring their location;
- fishing in prohibited areas;
- Blatant refusal to obey orders from the Senegalese Directorate of Protection and Surveillance of Fisheries (DPSP) including from on-board inspectors;
- Wilfully obscuring of the ship's name and port of registry;
- Destroying the nets of small-scale fishermen.

Greenpeace collected lists of offences reported by the staff of the DPSP. These partial lists only cover a three-week period from March to April 2011, a five-week period from February to March 2012, and a three-week period from April to early May 2012, taking into account at maximum, a quarter of the cumulative small pelagic fishing period, between March 2010 and April 2012.⁵³

Over this period, the DPSP reported about fifty “very serious” and “serious” offences made by 24 foreign pelagic trawlers.⁵⁴ On this list were repeat offenders such as the Oleg Naydenov, the Kapitan Bogomolov, the Zakhar Sorokin, all belonging to the Murmanskoy Trawl Fleet group of companies, and represented in Senegal by the shipping agent Fouad Nouasser.

As the DPSP itself admitted, its lack of supervision capacity is not fully mitigated by the presence of onboard observers and inspectors, who are “subject to severe pressures.” Thus, it must be assumed that the number of offences duly reported by the DPSP is only a part of the reality.

Moreover, the fine scheme set out in the Fisheries Code for offences has little deterrent effect on 100-meter long factory vessels with a capacity of 6,500 GRT on average. This scale was designed for the local fishing industry, which is made up of mostly 30-meter long trawlers with far shorter fishing capacity than the factory vessels.

Thus a “serious offence” (for instance absence of VMS or marking) is liable to a fine of CFAF 3 to 5 million (about USD 10,000). A “very serious offence” (e.g. fishing in prohibited zone) is liable to a fine of CFAF 20 million (about USD 40,000).

Furthermore, a “compromise” procedure allows the ship owner or the consignee to negotiate a reduction in the amount, within the range provided by the law.

Repeat offences result - in theory - in additional penalties (e.g. a doubled fine) and may urge the authority to confiscate the catches and to withdraw the fishing license. In practice, repeat offences are not systematically taken into account and the most deterrent actions are never taken (at least with regards to foreign pelagic trawlers).

The DPSP is in charge of documenting offences, notifying the consignee about the boarding and setting the bail amount in compliance with the applicable fine scale. It is then for the Advisory Commission on Offences Monitoring (or Boarding Commission) to recommend a penalty according to the background (repeat offence) and potential aggravating factors (refusal to obey, destruction of artisanal fishing gear, etc.). The Commission's recommendations are then passed to the Authority (the Minister) in the form of a “Boarding Memorandum” for signature and decision.

⁵³ According to a conservative assumption, foreign pelagic trawlers operated in the Senegalese EEZ for a period of at least eight weeks between March and April 2010, 9 weeks between March and May 2011, and 23 weeks from December 2011 to April 2012.

⁵⁴ Including 21 trawlers out of the 29 trawlers operating in 2012, plus the Talisman, the Sei Whale and the Fin Whale, which operated in 2011 but not in 2012.

Greenpeace had access to copies of some of these “Boarding Memos”, signed by the minister without any amendment or comment, hence presumably validated for immediate execution. However, these decisions have not been implemented, as they were reportedly cancelled following a letter from the minister.⁵⁵

It was in this sense that the Syndicat National des Agents de la Pêche (SYNAP) officers publicly denounced “the decision of Minister Khouraïchi Thiam to cancel any fines imposed on the vessels [foreign pelagic trawlers] found to have contravened the Fisheries Code. It seemed that [...he] had simply revoked those fines through the letter No 0023 MEM/CAB/SG/SP of March 8, 2012”.⁵⁶

According to sources within the Ministry, very few fines were indeed recovered by the Senegalese government, apart from a few high profile cases amounting to a relatively small tens of millions CFA. In the meantime, partial information gathered by Greenpeace shows that total amount fined over the period amounted to well over a billion CFA (*see Annexe 1*).



© Greenpeace / Clément Tardif. Artisanal fishermen catches of the day in Kaloutine port, July 2012

⁵⁵ For instance, Boarding Memos concerning the Oleg Naydenov and the Zakhar Sorokin, dated February 27, 2012, were signed by the Minister. In both cases, decisions included the cancellation of the fishing authorisation (for repeated fishing in prohibited areas), but none were implemented. The Oleg Naydenov, was observed by Greenpeace, fishing again in a prohibited area, in March 2012 (See Annex 2).

⁵⁶ SYNAP, Press Release, March 13, 2012

Box 4 – Involvement of Member States of the European Union

The EU and Senegal signed a Framework Cooperative Fishing Agreement in 1980. In 2006, the negotiation for the multi-year implementation Protocol renewal failed; therefore, there has been no Protocol in force since then. However, the original Framework Agreement was not terminated and thus remains valid. It stipulates that the European Union needs to lead any potential bilateral negotiations on fishing rights involving a vessel sailing under the flag of an EU member State.⁵⁷

In such an event, the European Commission would have to notify the concerned Member State about the legal impossibility to obtain a License for small pelagic industrial fishing, in accordance with the Article 16 of the Code.

Yet, at least three member States, under whose flags vessels were sailing, were directly concerned by the illegal fishing authorizations that have been granted since 2010: Lithuania, Latvia and Germany.

Lithuania

Four Lithuanian flagged trawlers were given illegal authorizations between 2010 and 2012: the *Irvinga*, the *Kovas*, the *Balandis* and the *Aras I*. The *Irvinga* and the *Kovas*, in particular, are repeat offenders in terms of fishing in prohibited zone.

According to our information, in 2011 the European Commission launched an investigation and informed Lithuanian authorities about the illegal situation of the specific vessels.

In the meantime, however, the *Aras I* was still benefitting from the EU umbrella, gaining access to Mauritanian waters: It is included on the list of vessels⁵⁸ operating within the framework of the 2012 EU-Mauritania Protocol, that is to say enjoying some fishing rights largely subsidized by the EU.⁵⁹

Latvia

According to our information, Latvia informed the European Commission about the opportunity to negotiate bilateral deals with Senegal. Once informed about the situation, the Latvian government should have made sure that no Latvian pelagic trawler would enter into a private deal with the Senegalese Ministry in charge of fisheries.

However, a **Latvian trawler**, the *Marshal Vasilevskiy*, was granted an illegal authorization and undertook fishing activities in 2012. It is sometimes referred to as *Marshal Loveskiy* (also spelled *Marshal Lovosky*) and attributed a Lithuanian flag in Senegalese official documents. Yet, it is the same vessel (IMO 8033869; port of registry: Liepaja, Latvia).

This vessel was subjected to at least one boarding procedure on the grounds of fishing in a prohibited zone and having an inactive beacon in February 2012.

The *Marshal Vasilevskiy* was also listed as a vessel operating within the framework of the 2012 EU-Mauritania Protocol.

Moreover, two other Latvian trawlers, the *Kauguri* and the *Tamula* were awarded illegal fishing authorizations in 2012. They did not end up fishing.

Germany

The German trawler *Helen Mary* was granted an illegal authorization in March 2011 through the consignee Sentissi El Idrissi. It appears, however, as though this vessel did not use its authorization.

The *Helen Mary* was also listed as operating within the framework of the 2012 EU-Mauritania Protocol.

Several other vessels involved in this scandal of illegal authorizations are also owned and operated by companies registered in one of the EU member State (see Appendix 1).

⁵⁷ Agreement between the Government of Senegal and the European Economic Community regarding fishing off Senegalese waters, Art 4., 1980.

⁵⁸ List of EU vessels operating in Mauritania EEZ, April 2012.

⁵⁹ Greenpeace, "The Price of Plunder", February 2012, <http://www.greenpeace.org/france/PageFiles/266559/sos-oceans-immersions-3.pdf>.

Key recommendations

To the Senegalese Government

The revocation on April 30, 2012 of the controversial protocols allowing foreign vessels to target pelagic fish inside the Senegalese EEZ was a critical first step en route to securing compliance and better governance of fisheries in Senegalese waters. This must now be followed by further actions in support of sustainable fisheries management.

These actions would strengthen the governance and protection of critical marine resources and would be beneficial for the nation's fishery economy and food security. The government must now prevent corruption and secure long-term environmental and social benefits for the Senegalese people, including the local fishing communities.

Specific Actions

To combat impunity:

- Commission an audit by the General Inspectorate and an investigation by the recently announced National Office against Corruption on the granting of illegal fishing permits;
- Seek the judicial cooperation of the vessels' countries of registration, including the European Union to probe bank accounts for evidence of corrupt payments and illegal benefits;
- Initiate appropriate legal proceedings by the « Cour de Répression contre l'Enrichissement Illicite » against all individuals involved in the plunder of Senegalese waters;
- Enter the names of vessels involved in a national and international IUU register or blacklist them, and share such information with appropriate authorities (including sub-regional States, vessels' countries of registration, EU flag states and the European Commission).

To collect unpaid fines and return corrupt payments, whether 'commissions' or 'retro-commissions' on fishing dues:

- Establish the exact number of unlawfully revoked fines and the profits lost by the State due to the undervaluation of fish resources and the potential embezzlement of part of the amounts paid by ship owners;
- Initiate appropriate legal proceedings to recover due amounts.

To establish minimum conditions for sustainable fisheries management:

- Adopt a moratorium on the granting of any License for industrial pelagic fishing to foreign trawlers, including within the framework of a potential bilateral fishing agreement;

- Maintain article 16 of the Fisheries Code which limits the granting of such licenses;
- Increase and secure monitoring, control and surveillance and the scale of penalties;
- Strengthen Senegal's commitment made at sub-regional level to promote shared fishery resources, sustainable management, and share information and measures related to IUU fishing (establish a joint IUU database and a sub-regional blacklist, etc.);
- Work together with neighbouring countries to agree on a joint framework to decrease pressure on overfished stocks in full consultation with the relevant local fishing sector stakeholders;
- Ensure full implementation of scientific advice in relation to these stocks;
- Increase support to ensure proper fisheries research on these stocks both nationally and sub-regionally.

To the European Commission and Member States of the European Union:

- Initiate or support investigations on the vessels and companies involved in the granting and use of illegal fishing authorizations;
- Support and strengthen the means of the DPSP for monitoring, surveillance and arrest of foreign vessels involved in illegal fishing of the Senegalese waters;⁶⁰
- Cooperate in an effective manner with Senegalese judicial authorities, in particular, by sharing banking information related to suspected cases of corruption and money laundering;
- Include vessels involved in IUU fishing activities on the EU, and any other register of IUU vessels, based on the information provided by this report and additional information provided by the competent Senegalese authorities;
- Exclude vessels and companies involved in the granting and use of illegal fishing authorizations from the implementation of fishing agreements signed between the EU and third countries (e.g. Mauritania and Morocco);
- Where legitimate fishing licenses are issued; implement scientific recommendations, in particular those related to stock levels, within the framework of transparent fishing agreements, preventing any catch beyond the surplus of the stocks, with a view to maintaining fish stocks at sustainable levels.

⁶⁰ France and Spain, in particular, operate aerial and maritime surveillance in Senegal.

To the Russian Government

Several owners of the trawlers involved in the scandal of fishing authorisations, and in the subsequent fishing in prohibited areas, are Russian companies: Murmanskiy Trawl Fleet group of companies, Westrybflot and Transco Co Ltd. These same companies were also part of the official Russian delegation that unsuccessfully attempted to negotiate fishing rights with Senegalese authorities. Moreover, the Russian authorities (specifically the Federal Fisheries Agency) tried to cover up its vessels following the exposure of the Oleg Naydenov fishing illegally, suggesting that the Russian Agency's main concern is to preserve Russian ship owners' business interests, regardless of the livelihoods and food security of Senegalese people.

Greenpeace asks the Russian authorities to:

- fully collaborate with Senegalese judicial authorities in relation to the facts exposed in this report;
- commission an audit on the process of obtaining fishing authorisations by State-owned companies;
- enter the names of involved vessels in a national and international IUU register or blacklist and communicate information to third parties as appropriate;
- implement scientific recommendations, in particular those related to stock levels, within the framework of fishing agreements;
- suspend negotiations on fishing access to Senegalese waters as long as conditions for sustainable fisheries are not in place.

Box 5

Greenpeace and oceans protection in West Africa

Greenpeace has undertaken a campaign to stop overfishing and plundering of fishery resources in West African waters. The organization is proposing sustainable alternatives to overfishing that will help develop a fishing industry managed and funded by Africans; protect resources and their habitats; fight against poverty; and ensure food security to current and future local populations.

Greenpeace advocates for:

- the end of illegal, unreported, unregulated fishing (IUU);
- the elimination of destructive fishing practices to secure the sustainability of the resource;
- a reduction in the size and number of foreign fishing fleets operating in West African waters, through efficient surveillance and control systems;
- the establishment of a network of operational marine reserves in the region.

Annexe 1 - Foreigners Pelagic trawlers holding a fishing authorization in Senegal in 2012

| | Vessel name | Flag | GRT | Length | IMO |
|---|--|--------------------|------|--------|---------|
| Company consignee : Overseas express, représentée par Fouad Nouasser | | | | | |
| 1 | ADMIRAL STARIKOV* | Russia | 7765 | 108,12 | 8607218 |
| 2 | KAPITAN BOGOMOLOV** | Russia | 7765 | 108,12 | 8607402 |
| 3 | ZAKHAR SOROKIN* | Russia | 7765 | 108,12 | 8607256 |
| 4 | OLEG NAYDENOV** | Russia | 7765 | 108,12 | 8607309 |
| 5 | ALEKSANDR MIRONENKO* | Russia | 7765 | 108,12 | 8607177 |
| 6 | LAZURNYY | Russia | 4407 | 96,7 | 8921949 |
| 7 | ALEKSANDR KOSAREV | Russia | 7765 | 108,12 | 8607153 |
| 8 | VASILY LOZOVSKIY | Russia | 7765 | 108,12 | 8607323 |
| 9 | KOVAS* | Lithuania | 5955 | 109,17 | 7610426 |
| 10 | IRVINGA* | Lithuania | 4407 | 96,7 | 8834639 |
| 11 | BALANDIS* | Lithuania | 5953 | 109,17 | 7610440 |
| 12 | MARSHAL VASILEVSKIY (MARSHAL LOVOSKY/LOVESKIY) | Latvia (Lithuania) | 4378 | 98,1 | 8033869 |
| 13 | GLORIA | Belize | 3707 | 87,15 | 8509143 |
| 14 | BLUE WAVE | Belize | 7765 | 120 | 8607191 |
| 15 | NORDIC | Belize | 7765 | 108,12 | 8908105 |
| 16 | SOLEY | Belize | 7765 | 108,12 | 8607270 |
| 17 | ZAMOSKVORECHYE | Ukraine | 4407 | 104,5 | 8721129 |
| | | | | | |
| Vessels having received permission, but for which no fishing activity was recorded in 2012 | | | | | |
| | STARYY ARBAT | Ukraine | 4407 | 104,5 | |
| | ARAS I* | Lithuania | 4378 | 98,1 | 8136300 |
| | FIN WHALE* | Russia | 3142 | 87,98 | 8314299 |
| | GREY WHALE | Russia | 3816 | 94 | 7703962 |
| | POLAR ONE | Russia | 4042 | 91,3 | 8615849 |
| | VICTORIA | Iceland | | | |
| Company consignee : SOSESIH, represented by Hassan Sentissi El Idrissi | | | | | |
| 19 | MIKHAIL VERBITSKIY** | Russia | 3834 | 86,98 | 7703986 |
| 18 | CORAL** | Comoros | 4407 | 96,7 | 8228543 |
| 20 | VOLOPAS** | Comoros | 4378 | 98,1 | 8134986 |
| 21 | STARK (ex SPASSK) | Georgia | 3970 | 101,6 | 7721603 |
| 22 | RIBALKA SEVASTOPOL | Ukraine | 4407 | 104,5 | 8826151 |
| 23 | KIYEVSKA RUS | Ukraine | 4407 | 104,5 | 8138695 |
| 24 | KING BORA | Belize | 4378 | 98,1 | 8033297 |
| 25 | KING RAY | St V&G | 4407 | 96,7 | 8730132 |
| 26 | THOR | Vanuatu | 7806 | 91,104 | 1248 |
| | | | | | |
| Vessels having received permission, but for which no fishing activity was recorded in 2012 | | | | | |
| | TRONDUR I GOTU | Faroe | 3527 | 83 | 9463255 |
| | PACIFIC CHAMPION | Peru | 1630 | | 9184627 |
| | PACIFIC CONQUEROR | Peru | 707 | | 9179359 |
| | PACIFIC HUNTER | Peru | 2172 | | 8519667 |
| | PACIFIC VOYAGER | Peru/Faroe | 2205 | | 9167904 |
| | ENTERPRISE | Peru | 1742 | | 9207211 |
| | TAMULA | Latvia | 3868 | | 7424425 |
| | KAUGURI | Latvia | 3934 | | 8225553 |
| | LEADER ? | | | | |
| | MARCHAL KLYOU ? | | | | |
| Company consignee : Atlantic Shipping, represented by Mbaye Malick Ba | | | | | |
| 27 | KING KLIP* | St V&G | 4407 | 104,5 | 8721208 |
| 28 | KING FISHER* | St V&G | 4407 | 96,7 | 8832112 |
| 29 | KING DORY* | St V&G | 5925 | 117,45 | 7610414 |

Abbreviations

* : Vessels holding a fishing authorization in 2011
 ** : Vessels holding a fishing authorization in 2010 and 2011
 x ZI : Occurrence of offense in respect of fishing in a prohibited area (partial list)
 VMS : At least one offense for switching off the VMS
 marq. : At least one offense in under cover marking the hull
 Ref. Obt : At least one offense under the refusal to obey the orders of the DPSP
 Dest. Mat. : At least one offense under destruction of artisanal fishermen's gears
 transb. III. : At least one offense under illegal transshipment of catches
 abs. Insp. : At least one offense under the absence of an inspector on board
 Retrait. : Recommendation of withdrawal of the fishing authorization by the boarding commission
 dédomm : Compensation costs not yet prepared for the destruction of traditional fishing gear
 St V&G : Saint Vincent and Grenadines

| | Shipowner | Fishing in prohibited area | Other offense | Cumulated fines in FCFA |
|--|---|----------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| | | | | |
| | Murmanskiy Trawl Fleet, Russia | ZI | VMS; illegal trans | 83 M |
| | Murmanskiy Trawl Fleet, Russia | 3 ZI | VMS | 120 M |
| | Murmanskiy Trawl Fleet, Russia | 3 ZI | VMS | 73 M; retrait |
| | Murmanskiy Trawl Fleet, Russia | 5 ZI | VMS; Marq; illegal fishing | 320 M; retrait |
| | Murmanskiy Trawl Fleet, Russia | 2 ZI | | 40 M |
| | Murmanskiy Trawl Fleet, Russia | ZI | VMS; ref. obt. | 30 M |
| | Murmanskiy Trawl Fleet, Russia | | | |
| | Murmanskiy Trawl Fleet, Russia | ZI | VMS | 25 M |
| | Baltlanta JSC, Lithuania | 2 ZI | VMS; ref. obt; dest. mat. | 80 M + dédom; retrait |
| | Baltlanta JSC, Lithuania | 2 ZI | VMS; abs. Insp. | 45 M |
| | Baltlanta JSC, Lithuania | | | |
| | Baltreid Co Ltd, Latvia | ZI | VMS | 30 M |
| | Uthafsskip Ehf, Iceland | 2 ZI | Dest. Mat; ref. obt. | 80 M; retrait |
| | Blue Wave Ltd, Iceland | ZI | VMS; dest. mat. | 30 M + dédom |
| | Interacco, Russia | | | |
| | Lever shipping Ltd, Cyprus | | | |
| | Westrybflot JSC, Russia | 3 ZI | VMS | 105 M |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | Baltlanta JSC, Lithuania | - | - | |
| | Allians Marin, Russia | 2 ZI (March-April 2011) | VMS | 43 M |
| | Allians Marin, Russia | | | |
| | | | | |
| | Uthafsskip Ehf, Iceland | | | |
| | | | | |
| | Transco Ltd, Russia | 2 ZI | | 45 M |
| | Transco Ltd, Russia | 2 ZI | VMS | 48 M |
| | Transco Ltd, Russia | 2 ZI | VMS | 33 M |
| | Black Sea Fishing, Ukraine | ZI | | 20 M |
| | Sevastopol Fishery, Ukraine | ZI | VMS; ref. obt. | 30 M |
| | Sevastopol Fishery, Ukraine | | | |
| | Inok NV, Belgium / Urals Energy, Russia | | | |
| | Inok NV, Belgium / Urals Energy, Russia | ZI | Marq; ref. obt. | 25 M |
| | Bergen Industries and fishing, Liberia | ZI | | 20 M |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | Hvamm Gota, Faroe | | | |
| | Sustainable Fishing Resources, China | | | |
| | Sustainable Fishing Resources, China | | | |
| | Sustainable Fishing Resources, China | | | |
| | Sustainable Fishing Resources, China | | | |
| | Sustainable Fishing Resources, China | | | |
| | Fransov, France ? | | | |
| | Fransov, France ? | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | Inok NV, Belgium / Urals Energy, Russia | | | |
| | Inok NV, Belgium / Urals Energy, Russia | 2 ZI | VMS; ref. obt. | 80 M; retrait |
| | Inok NV, Belgium / Urals Energy, Russia | | | |

000 000 012 2 ✓
N° DPSP/DIC/BAR/gw

REPUBLIQUE DU SENEGAL
un Peuple - un But - une Foi

MINISTERE DE L'ECONOMIE MARITIME

27 FEB 2012

Dakar, le _____

Le représentant du Ministre de l'Economie Maritime

A

Monsieur le Ministre,

CONFIDENTIEL

Objet : Mémo d'arraisonnement du navire de pêche :.....OLEG NAYDENOV IMO 8607903.....

Nom : n° d'immatriculation du navire :..... OLEG NAYDENOV IMO 8607903.....

Tonnage du navire :

Nom du capitaine :.....
CR :
CP :

Motif de l'arraisonnement : PECHE EN ZONE INTERDITE, BALISE NON FONCTIONNELLE ET
REFUS D'OBTEMPERER AUX INJONCTIONS DE L'INSPECTEUR A BORD.

Arraisonneur :..... DPSP.....

Date de l'arraisonnement :.....LES 10 ET 11 FEVRIER 2012.....

Dispositions législatives applicables... Article 85 alinéa b et art 86 - Loi 98-32 du 14 avril 1998...

- Amende de 03 à 05 millions de francs Cfa
- Amende de 15 à 20 millions de francs Cfa
- Amende de 03 à 05 millions de francs Cfa.

Mesures proposées :..... TRENTE MILLIONS (30.000.000) FRANCS CFA

Observations éventuelles :.....Proposition de retrait de l'autorisation de pêche



CV Matar SAMBOU



Khouri...



GREENPEACE

RSA Office:

10A and 10B Clamart House, Clamart
Road, Richmond, Johannesburg,
South Africa

Postal address:

Greenpeace Africa
PostNet Suite 125
Private Bag X09, Melville
Johannesburg, 2109
South Africa

DRC Office:

Greenpeace Environnemental Organisation
11,Kauka, Q/ Royal, Gombe/Kinshasa,
République Démocratique du Congo

Senegal Office:

2, Avenue Hassan II, 6eme etage, Dakar,
Senegal

iafrica@greenpeace.org
www.greenpeaceafrica.org

Greenpeace exists because this fragile
Earth deserves a voice. It needs solutions.
It needs change. It needs action!

Greenpeace is an independent global
campaigning organization that acts
to change attitudes and behavior, to
protect and conserve the environment
and to promote peace. It comprises of
28 independent national/regional offices
in over 40 countries across Europe, the
Americas, Asia, the Pacific and Africa
as well as a co-coordinating body,
Greenpeace International.

Greenpeace has been working in Africa
to end environmental destruction and
fighting for the right of Africans to a
healthy environment since the early
1990s. Our campaigns focus on climate
change, halting the destruction of tropical
forests and preventing the degradation of
marine ecosystems.

